Ergonomic Injury Investigation Form

For Nursing Homes

| Employee Name: | | | Title: | |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| Where did Injury occur: | | | Date of Injury: | _ Time of Injury: |
| Description of Injury: | | | | |
| , , , , | | | | |
| Activity Conducted D | uring the l | njury: | | |
| Transfer to bed, 1 worker Transfer to bed, 2 workers Transfer to wheelchair, 1 worker Transfer to wheelchair, 2 workers Transfer to shower chair, 1 worker Transfer to shower chair, 2 workers Transfer to toilet, 1 worker Transfer to toilet, 2 workers Transfer to toilet, 2 workers Transfer to tub, 1 worker | Transfer to tub, 2 workers Reposition resident in bed, 1 worker Reposition resident in bed, 2 workers Reposition resident in wheelchair Stop resident falling - from stand Stop resident falling - from bed Stop resident falling - during transfer Lift resident from floor - manually Lift resident from floor - mech lift | | Assist resident with toileting Assist resident with bed pan Incontinent care Putting clothing/shoes on resident Removing clothing/ shoes Deliver food / medication Ambulate resident Push wheelchair Weigh resident - chair scale | Weigh resident - ramp scale Weigh resident - on lift Make bed Move furniture/equipment/supplies Move laundry cart Move dietary cart Emptying trash Redirect agitated resident Other: |
| Risk Factors During th | | | C Tronger to death | 0 00.0 |
| Twist torso, feet don't move Twist torso, and twist legs Twist, bend, reach at same time Sudden force Capacita belt, traditional Gait belt, wider with handles Capacita belt belt, wider with handles Capacita belt belt belt belt belt belt belt belt | | in 30 pounds was away from torso aching, bending and ne same motion below knee height t at unequal heights Fing the Injury bed at elbow height d at wheelchair height asily adjusted | Lift above shoulder Kneel Hold weight in one position Uneven floor surface Resident agitated Resident cannot bear weight Shower chair Toilet chair Toilet seat riser Hydraulic chair-lift for tub | Resident has difficulty cooperating Medication causes unsteadiness Not sufficient space for body mechanics Other: Scale on mechanical lift Variable position chair Trapeze bar Grab bars on wall |
| Stand-assist, battery operated Stand-assist, lift cushion Ceiling mounted lift | Low-friction slip sheet Pivot disk Pelvic hip lifter | | Shower gurney Bariatric assist equipment Ramp scale | Grab bars on bed Resident uses a walker Other: |
| Injury Treatment: First-Aid Only Medical: no prescription or medical treatment required Medical: received prescription or medical treatment Lost Work Day? Days: Job Restriction? Days: Days: Employee offered light-duty tasks | | Injury Prevention: Determine methods to reduce risk factors that occurred during the activity. Do not rely on body mechanics. Re-training should only be selected after a more primary control has been selected. Equipment Needed: Facility Design: No-Lift Policy: Staffing: Preventive Maintenance: | | |
| Developed by | | O Training: | | |
| THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS | | Other: | | |